

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884.

NO. 16.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Office—Roser Avenue, three doors west of the
Laid Office.

BRANDON.
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—N. Imperial Bank, Roser Ave.

DAILY & COLDWELL.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Roser Avenue, Brandon.
T. M. DAILY, J. A. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND.
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
Office—Roser Avenue, three doors west of the
Laid Office.

RUSSELL & COOPER.
Attorneys,
Solicitors, Notary's Public etc.
Office—Roser Avenue, three doors west of the
Laid Office.

SIFTON & SIFTON.
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property. School de-
bentures negotiated on favorable terms.
Office—Cor. 4th Street and Roser Ave.
Communications for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
Roser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
P. H. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL.
On 4th Street, lately kept by Tom Baran.
This new property has been recently
fitted up and is now open for the reception
of guests. Attention is called to the fact
that the accommodation is second to none in the
city. Call and see for yourselves.

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.
Corner Princess Ave. and 11th Street, has been
refitted and is now open. The proprietor
makes its accommodation second to none in the
city. Special attention given to the farming pub-
lic. Give him a call.
October 7th, 1883. **ALBY SMITH.**
Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.
SIXTH STREET.
BR. DON.—MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodations.
EDW. & DWY.—Proprietors.

LANGHAM HOTEL.
Formerly the Club.
RE-OPENED.
One of the best hotels in the Northwest.
Patrons will find first-class accommodation at
prices to suit the times.
L. SHUPE, PROPRIETOR.

ROYAL HOTEL.
BRANDON.
A first-class house in every respect. Good sta-
bling in connection with the house.
James & McAlister. Proprietors.

LAMINGTON HOUSE.
Eighty Street, Brandon.
Good Accommodation for Fifty Boarders.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Packing and rigging for the trade.
All on reason-
able terms.
August 1883. **Proprietor.**

BEAUBIEN HOUSE.
A first-class hotel,
Corner 4th Street and Princess Avenue.
Billiard Room etc.
W. Wolfenden & Co. Proprietors.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
7th Street, Brandon, Man.
P. A. McAlister. Proprietor.
The Bar always supplied with the best brands of
Liquors and Cigars. Good stabling and good
accommodation for the traveling public.
Terms \$1 per day.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL.
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railways.
Thomas H. Toews. Proprietor.
The best brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

B. MURDOCK.
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Roser Avenue and 4th Street.
Retail.

REMOVAL.
BRADLEY & STANLEY.
We have removed our office to the Cor-
ner of 4th Street and Roser Avenue. All orders
sent there will have prompt attention.

DENTAL.

J. PARKER V. BURGH.
(Late of Montreal)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted in gold or vulcanite.
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith's Cafe, corner
Southwest corner Roser Ave. and 15th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

E. E. DOERING.
DENTIST.
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-
worth Block, north east corner Roser Avenue
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Roser.
Gold filling a specialty.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD.
L. R. C. P. (EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, R. Roser Avenue, over W.
A. Macdonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER.
(M. D. M. McGill M. C. P. S., Que.)
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence—Corner Roser Ave. and
Ninth Street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDIARMID.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Honorary Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. (Edin.) and Man.
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor-
ner Roser Ave. and 6th Street, Brandon.

W. J. GRAHAM, M. D.
L. R. C. P. (S.), M. C. P. S.
Graduate Victoria University, Lieut. Col. Royal
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, New-
Brunswick College of Physicians and Surgeons, Mani-
toba College of Physicians and Surgeons, Winnipeg,
Late Physician, St. Catharines, Ont., General
and Marine Hospital.
Office over Campbell & Stewart's,
BRANDON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. H. MUNROE.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
4th Street. Brandon.

R. P. MULLIGAN.
Wholesale
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
4th Street, between Roser and Princess Avenue,
Brandon, Manitoba.

A. L. MCINTYRE.
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,
4th St., between Roser and Princess Avenue,
Brandon, Man.
James McIntyre, Manager.
Good selection of cigars always on hand.
August 1883.

KIRCHHOFFER & HOWARD.
Law Offices: Cor. 12th Street and Roser Avenue,
Brandon, and Plum Creek, Souris.
Money to Loan at 8 per cent.
Patents procured. Insurance effected.

FRED. TORRANCE.
M. A. (McNeill), V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Veterinary, Myer's Street, Brandon.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
The only Company insuring purely "Unconditional
Policies."
A. L. Anderson. General Agent.
August 1883. **BRANDON.**

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE.
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
August 1883. Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR J. TIMWELL & CO.
Specialists in
Mechanical and Timewell.
Architects, Civil Engineers,
Building Surveyors and Contractors,
Moleworth's Block, Roser Ave., Brandon.
Special attention to
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAYS,
HYDRAULIC, CIVIL AND MARINE WORKS GENERALLY.
P. O. Box 5. August 1883.

A. GRANT.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Best materials on hand. Perfect
Shop, Roser Avenue between 6th and 7th
Street.

HAY FOR SALE.
100 Tons Hay for Sale, at my farm, 10 miles from
Brandon. Apply at Field & Co.'s Implement
Shop, Roser Avenue, Brandon, or to me
W. H. ACOFF.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail in the morning and is sent to all parts of the
province and all parts of the world. It contains
a full and complete summary of all the news of the
day and is a valuable source of information to all
public questions.
Subscription, \$1.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and 50 cents in arrears.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.00
"	6.00	3.00	1.50	.60
"	4.00	2.00	1.00	.40
"	2.00	1.00	.50	.20
"	1.00	.50	.25	.10

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-
vertisers and do not include such as Legal
Notices, etc. & charges of the rate
of a number of lines for first insertion, and a con-
siderable discount for subsequent insertions. The rate
for each line is based on the number of lines. The rate
may be estimated at 1/10 of the rate of the first in-
sertion. No less than one line of type is charged for
insertion. In cases where the line is charged for
insertion, it is charged for the first insertion only.
All advertisements are sent to the printer's
office at 10 o'clock on the day preceding the day
of publication.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:
Pitman's Phonography by Miss
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly passed through.
Change in details.
Wm. J. Ains, Managing Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, 4th, Brandon.
Office, Corner 4th Street and Roser Ave.

The CLUB STABLE
TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most con-
veniently situated between Roser and Princess
Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club
House. Every kind of horse, harness, buggy,
saddle, etc., is kept on hand and for sale.
Horses and bays bought and sold on commission.
Office of the SOUTHERN PLUM CRACK STABLE.

Passengers booked through to the Town of Mon-
treal at lowest rates. Reaching due to all
parts of the country.
JAMISON & KIRCHHOFFER, Proprietors.
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MARBLE WORKS
S. RAYMER & CO.
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
On the shortest notice. The lowest prices fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works—One Door North of Graham & Fraser-
field's Shoe Store.

M. J. D. ROWLEY.
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.
Sixth Street, NEAR ROSEBURY AVE.

SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Trunk Locks and Keys always on hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSEBURY AVE.

Taxes! Taxes!
CITY OF BRANDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Rebate of 5 per
cent. will be made on all sums of Taxes for
1883, paid on or before 1st December next, as an
incentive for prompt payment.
D. M. McMillan, Collector.

HELLYAR BROS.
FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.
CUSTOMS BROKERS.
Money to Loan
on home property and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Free-empire
paid.
OFFICE: ROSEBURY AVE.,
Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR.
W. H. HELLYAR.
Solicitors.

CITY COUNCIL.

The last meeting of the city coun-
cil for the year was held at the city
hall on Friday evening last. Pre-
sident the Mayor, and Alds. Smart,
Hartney, Pilling, Fraser, Sifton,
Evans, Duncan, Rose and Cameron.
COMMUNICATIONS.

From John Weatherill, asking for
the account against the County
Council for the use of the council
chamber, etc.

The Mayor stated that \$200 had
been mentioned as fair sum to charge,
or although there had been 25
meetings, some of them extended
over five or six days, and there was
cleaning, lighting, etc.

Ald. Pilling considered \$200 an
exorbitant sum, and made a motion
to the effect that \$150 be the
amount.

Some discussion ensued, and ultimately
on the motion of Smart and
Cameron the sum of \$200 was pas-
sed.

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT.
The committee on Fire, Water
and Light presented their report,
having passed the following ac-
counts:

J. Stewart, tallow..... \$1 90
Bradley & Stanley, wood..... 7 00
I. M. Reisherry, repairing..... 13 75
Munro & Warwick, bal acct..... 76 75
Pay sheet, tank filling..... 21 59
Duncan Bros., rep collar..... 8 00

Ald. Fraser asked what the Chief's
instructions were with regard to the
firemen's clothing.

The Mayor—Simply to see that
they are returned.
Ald. Evans said many of the
brigade claimed them as their
property, but they belonged to the
city.

Ald. Sifton said it would neces-
sitate a civil action or the badges
would be lost. With regard to the
clothing there was no question that
they belonged to the council.

BOARD OF WORKS
sent in their report with the fol-
lowing accounts:

J. R. Anderson, rep picks..... \$2 50
San Printing Co..... 2 00
E. N. McLean, registry office..... 110 00
Munro & Warwick..... 106 31
J. A. Christie, lumber..... 128 00
E. Hughes, culvert on 7th St.
and Pacific Ave..... 41 83

The items relating to Tom Barton
and Col. Caswell received some
severe criticism. It was thought by
some that as Barton's sons were in
good positions the burden should be
borne by them. In Col. Caswell's
case, after some demur, the items
passed, but a sum of \$30 sent by his
sisters at St. Thomas, was appropri-
ated for city purposes, although
Ald. Duncan moved that the amount
be sent back to them.

FINANCE COMMITTEE
Recommended that the offer of Mr.
James Barrman of 99 cents for a
portion of the city debentures be ac-
cepted.

M. H. Gurney, wood, registry
office..... \$24 00
Manitoba Free Press, advt..... 40 00
Toronto Mail, advt..... 90 00
D. M. McMillan, salary..... 150 00
L. M. Fortier, polling rent..... 4 00
Sword & Moor discount note..... 3 60
Gazette Printing Co. Mon-
treal..... 37 50
San Printing Co..... 3 75
Bradley & Stanley, wood..... 7 00
Timewell & Co. for services..... 100 09

The account of Messrs. Poudrier &
Brownlee, claiming 5 per cent. for
measuring timber was referred to
the city solicitor.

THE ROSE TOWER.
The special committee appointed
for that purpose presented their re-
port as follows:
Amount of contract with

Penny & Co.....	\$1,000 00
Estimate passed.....	1,250 00
J. R. Miller, rent.....	20 00
Pay sheet.....	187 20
Pay sheet.....	141 83
Three day's wages, back time	133 55
Banker's bill.....	80 00
J. A. Christie, lumber.....	75 28
R. McLean, hardware.....	2 50
H. Meredith & Co.....	3 85
McKenzie & Russell.....	5 10
R. T. Edgar (on motion struck out).....	28 35
Horse for haul.....	6 00
Estimate to complete work	1,323 25
	\$3,286 16

Showing a balance due Penny &
Co. of \$773 84.

ORANGEMEN ATTACKED.

Sr. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 27.—The
Orange procession at Harbor Grace
was attacked by a mob and three
men instantly killed. Several were
mortally wounded. The riot at this
hour (8 p. m.) is not quelled. Do-
mestications of infantry, cavalry and
police are being despatched by train
and steamer to the scene.

The three orangemen killed by
the mob last night were Mercer,
Jenne, and Calahan. The procession
was fired upon by an armed mob
three hundred men who entrenched
themselves behind a snow bank, a
number were wounded, some fatal-
ly. Troops from St. Johns arrived
and restored order.

A detachment of militia and police
were last night for Harbor Grace
to quell a riot caused by the Roman
Catholics attacking the Orange pro-
cession. Three men are already kil-
led and several wounded. Shots were
exchanged frequently through the
night and mobs were gathered at cor-
ners, efforts of cavalry to disperse
them being almost in vain. The
wildest excitement reigned all night.
More violent outbreaks are feared to
day, as the faction has been
reinforced from the adjoining towns.
Authorities here are wearing in
special constables to be in readiness if
wanted.

NEW POST OFFICES.

A List of Offices to be in operation
shortly.

The following recently authorized
post offices will be put in operation
about the 1st of January:

MANITOBA.

Beresford, sec. 34, tp. 8, r. 20, west,
1st meridian, James M. Hunter, post-
master, supplied from Brandon.
Bellevue, sec. 6, tp. 8, r. 25, west,
1st meridian, C. T. Bell, postmaster,
supplied from Virdee.
De Claire, sec. 4, tp. 15, r. 18, west,
1st meridian, Henry Aycarst, post-
master, supplied from Fort Ellice.

Manda, sec. 4, tp. 8, r. 27, west, 1st
meridian, John Cown, postmaster,
served by Virdee.
Monteith, sec. 7, tp. 27, r. 22, west,
Jas. Winter, postmaster, served from
Brandon.

Minette, sec. 30, tp. 5, r. 22, w.,
1st, T. R. Colpetts, postmaster, ser-
ved from Millford.
Ripstone, sec. 20, tp. 7, r. 26, w.,
1st, postmaster James Lothau, served
from Virdee.

Strathorne, sec. 16, tp. 8, r. 19, w.,
1st, postmaster Geo. Stewart, served
from Routhwaite.

ASSINIBOIA.

Carsedale, sec. 30, tp. 19, r. 21, w.,
2nd meridian, El. Cars, postmaster,
served from Regina.
Crescent Lake, sec. 18, t. 23, r. 3,
w. 2nd, G. J. Phillips, postmaster,
supplied from Broadview.

Hillburn, sec. 6, tp. 16, r. 31, w.,
1st, T. Hill, postmaster, served by
Moosomin.
Rocanville, sec. 13, tp. 17, r. 31, w.,
2nd, A. H. R. Kastein, postmaster,
served by Moosomin.

Welwyn, sec. 24, tp. 15, r. 30, w.,
1st, postmaster A. McArthur, served
by Moosomin.
Yorkton, sec. 13, tp. 26, r. 4, w.,
2nd, postmaster, Joel Reoman, ser-
ved by Broadview.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Batoche, sec. 17, tp. 43, r. 1, w.,
3rd meridian, Rev. T. Moalin, post-
master, supplied from Troy.

AN OARSMAN'S STRIKE.

So far the action of the muscles essentially concerned in the performance of the "stroke" have been considered. There are muscles concerned in the supplementary actions, viz: Those concerned in the performance of respiration. Seated at the stern of an eight-oar crew, one notices that the frequency of the respiratory act is directly proportional to the quickness of the stroke. At an ordinary paddle the respirations will be about twenty-eight per minute as compared with the normal frequency, eighteen to twenty, observed when the individuals are taking ordinary walking exercise. On quickening the respirations increase in frequency, but lose in depth, and at racing pace often amount to thirty-six and thirty-eight per minute. Inspiration is effected in the act of "rowing forward," the breath is held during the stroke and there is a sudden expiration between the conclusion and the commencement of fresh effort. The full extension of the arms forward of course aids considerably in the expansion of the chest; while the abdominal muscles contract in order to steady the contents of that cavity and prevent their undue propulsion downward by the descent of the diaphragm. Respiration is effected chiefly by the retraction of these forces, the tension being loosened by the breath being held during the stroke, and also by the action of the lateral intercostal muscles, whose action in cases of extraordinary respiratory effort is about one-fourth more powerful than that of the normal intercostals. The muscles of inspiration, therefore, the muscles of inspiration, therefore, are not only directly aided by being in the hands of the oars in the chest. This, too, is a very important part of the stroke, for the "finish" is nearly of equal importance as the "catch." If contraction of the biceps commences too soon, then the stroke is not raised out; if deferred too late, the contraction is too violent, and the oar is brought out with a jerk. While the oar is being raised to the chest, the elbow, by the action of the pectoralis major, should be brought well to the side. Violent contraction of the flexors of the forearm, however, is not desirable, having a tendency to bring the oar out of the water with a jerk. A great advantage, moreover, is gained by bringing the arms sharply and closely to the side at the end of the stroke; it aids the respiratory act. Experiments on the dead body clearly show that when artificial respiration is performed according to Sylvester's method, more air can be forced out of the chest when the arms are brought firm and closely in contact with the chest walls than when the experimenter is simply contented with raising and depressing them. The stroke is now at an end, and two subsidiary actions have to be performed before its recommencement—the drawing forward the slide, and execution of the feather. The former is almost instantaneously performed by a vigorous and powerful contraction of the hamstring muscles—muscles which, before the introduction of the slide were comparatively idle. The slide therefore has introduced more work into the stroke, and, indeed, may also be considered to be a third action.

Fun in Camp.

The early settlers of Kentucky had to be hard and fight often with the Indians. Their holidays were few, but whenever men met some sort of a physical contest was the amusement of the moment. A Methodist minister, who lived in Kentucky at the beginning of this century, tells of a curious sport he once witnessed—a battle with firebrands for weapons.

He and a hundred other stalwart settlers were engaged in opening a road through the forest. It was a good-natured, jolly company. The men worked hard all day. At night they got round blazing fires of huge licksy logs and told stories of hunting bear and deer and fighting Indians.

One night the story-tellers seemed to have exhausted their yarns. The men seemed nervous for some new excitement. Suddenly one gave a war-whoop. A score of yells answered. Every one sprang to his feet.

Two Captains were chosen, and the men told off in two companies. Each man seized a burning brand and the battle began. There was but one rule of war—no brand should be thrown without first being lit, so that it might be seen and dodged.

For two hours the battle continued in perfect good nature. But, as the fire brands grew low, the men grew more serious. The rule was broken and some were severely wounded. The battle in play was beginning to be a fight in earnest.

Then came the perfect turn of the discipline they had acquired in Indian wars. The men of the Captains cried "Halt!" Each man dropped his brand. "To camp!" and in a few minutes the whole company, save the sentinels, were "between their blankets."

CANADIAN.

Another brakeman has been killed at St. Thomas.

The body of Vauclerk has been exhumed at Brandon for examination.

It is likely that the Credit Valley Railway will be extended to the Detroit River.

Boys broke into Hunter street school, Hamilton, and stole all the prize books.

An address was sent last week by the Six Nation Indians to the Governor-General.

Five hundred dollars was subscribed in one day towards a permanent residence for Bishop Lewis at Kingston.

James Smith, a brakeman on the G. T. Railway, fell between the cars at Napanee, and had both arms broken.

The new edition of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia has been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General.

In consequence of the recent judgment of the Privy Council the billiard table keepers are to be made to conform to the law.

Mrs. O'Brien, who keeps the toll-gate midway between Hamilton and Paris, was robbed of \$175 by three masked men.

A Hamilton recently a horse & carriage were named "Mammoth" rescued a little comrade from drowning at the risk of his own life.

The official return of the Mr. D. M. Cameron 32 majority for West. Nipigon, Dominion election, and Mr. W. Ross 151 for the local.

Last night two masked men entered the store of Mr. James Campbell at Four Station, drew "receivers" on him, and demanded his money or his life.

One of the latest Kingston sensations is the disappearance of one M. W. M. M. On Wednesday he was quietly married, next morning he was missing.

The jury in the Catorqui accident acquitted the Grand Trunk Railway, and found the culpable party to be not having provided proper signals.

The Forcing System.

Dr. Bremer's establishment was a great success, in which there was a forcing apparatus incessantly at work. All the boys blew their time. No more good peas were produced at Catorqui, and the annual average of the year round. Every description of peas, and potatoes, was put on the market, and the matter was a great success. It was a matter which the peas were intended to bear, Dr. Bremer made him bear to patterns, however, and so on.

The Doctor was a partly gentleman in a suit of black; he had a bold, highly polished, deep voice and a chin so very square that it was wonderful he ever managed to squeeze into the cravats. When the Doctor put his right hand in the breast of his coat, and made the commonest observation to a stranger, it was like a sentiment from the sprightly and studied the business.

The Doctor's was a mighty fine house fronting the sea. The tables and chairs were put away in rows like figures in a sun; the diningroom seemed the last place in the world where eating and drinking was likely to occur; there was no sound but the ticking of a great clock, and the dull sound of young gentlemen at their lessons, like the murmuring of melancholy pigeons.

Mrs. Bremer, although a slim and graceful figure, did no violence to the gravity of the house. She was dry and sandy with working in the graves of deceased languages. They must be dead—stone dead and then she dug them up like a ghoul.

Mrs. Bremer said at evening parties that if she could have known Cicero she could have died contented. It was the joy of her life to see the young gentlemen go out walking, wearing the largest possible shirt collars and the stiffest possible cravats. It was so classical, she said.

The young gentleman knew no rest from the pursuit of stony-hearted verbs, savage noun-substantives, inflexible syntactic passages, and ghosts of exercise that appeared to them in their dreams. Under the forcing system the scholar usually took leave of his spirits in three weeks, and at the end of the first twelve months had arrived at the conclusion, from which he never afterwards departed, that all the lessons of the sages were a mere collection of words and grammar, and had no other meaning in the world.

But he went on, blowing in the Doctor's hot-house, and the Doctor's reputation was great when he took his wintry growth home to his friends.

Sheridan had a happy way of looking at a debt. When some one who was more impudent than courteous asked him how he managed to buy so many expensive things, he naively replied: "Why, I order them at the shop, and the shopkeeper puts something down in a book, I believe, and once in a while he speaks to me about it and that's all I know."

ROY & Co.

repairs
THE WINNIPEG
Dyeing and Mending Co.,
Ats, Port r and Lager.
Wilson & King,

GENERAL
Blacksmiths and Jobbers,
WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,
Between Mosser and Princess Avenue.

BEST HARDWARE IN
THE CITY.
Repairing of All Kinds
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.
WILSON & KING.
N. B.—Work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About five years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world this now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man, with only influence, a crippled and invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own miseries. When referred to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not boast of it. It is a household medicine.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Cuts, Chills, Congestion or Stopping of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful in Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Feet, etc., striking from Toothache.

Beware of Imitations.

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building

Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL,

Heating

STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil!

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sixth Street and Mosser Ave.

BRANDON

\$300 IN PRIZES!!

TO SUBSCRIBERS THE

Brandon Weekly Mail.

WE want to double our list of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL, and so it would cost us more than \$300 to do it for the year as canvassing proves, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system, and give that amount in prizes to our readers.

The reader subscription to the paper is 12 p. annua. Our plan is simply this: The names of all those who remit \$3 will be placed, with their P.O. Address, in a properly kept register.

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884,

they will be drawn, for by lot, in the presence of a Committee of reasonable Citizens, upon an absolutely fair and accurate system, so that the winners shall be awarded the Ten times first prize subscribers, the amount of the prizes will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the Prizes forwarded next day.

10 VALUABLE PRESENTS.

The articles enumerated below have all been bought at lowest cash prices, and are given them for the money and not for the paper as canvassing proves, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system, and give that amount in prizes to our readers.

1. A beautiful Gold-Plated Case GOLD WATCH, best value in the market, purchased from J. R. Price, at \$25.00, valued at \$30.00.
2. A genuine SINGER SEWING MACHINE, the best in the market, purchased from J. R. Price, at \$40.00, valued at \$50.00.
3. A pair of BOOTS, just the thing for the Farmer at the season, from C. H. Price, at \$10.00, valued at \$12.00.
4. An excellent Full-Cord Steam-Windup WATCH, purchased from D. A. Resor, at \$25.00, valued at \$30.00.
5. A heavy board, Pine-Cornered ALUMINUM, price, \$25.00, purchased from C. H. Price, at \$25.00, valued at \$30.00.
6. A pair of excellent CARRIAGE SEAT BELTS, purchased from J. R. Price, at \$25.00, valued at \$30.00.
7. A pair of BLACK SILK GLOVES, 10 yards price \$20.00, bought from J. R. Price, at \$20.00, valued at \$25.00.
8. A pair of BLACK SILK GLOVES, 10 yards price \$20.00, bought from J. R. Price, at \$20.00, valued at \$25.00.
9. A pair of BLACK SILK GLOVES, 10 yards price \$20.00, bought from J. R. Price, at \$20.00, valued at \$25.00.
10. A pair of BLACK SILK GLOVES, 10 yards price \$20.00, bought from J. R. Price, at \$20.00, valued at \$25.00.

CLUBS.

Clubs of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

In addition to the Cash prizes, the winners shall be awarded the Ten times first prize subscribers, the amount of the prizes will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the Prizes forwarded next day.

The first will be given to the party who sends in the largest number of Clubs, the second to the one sending in the second largest Club, and the third to the third largest Club.

The cash must in all cases accompany the Clubs, and the Subscriptions will all date from January next, though in the balance of the year in all cases names will receive in Clubs or the money, as the case may be.

All present subscribers, not in arrears, will receive Members of Clubs or complete for any of the Prizes, and \$1.00 will be taken from those who are in arrears to enable them to enter for the Prizes.

Members sent in Registered Letters, or by P.O. Order, addressed "THE MAIL, PRINTING CO., BRANDON, MAN." will be sent on a check.

Send the name of your Post Office when remitting.

Grand Opportunity

At the

HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

Legitimate Business

can only be done on

THE CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchasers.

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood, Burners, Base Burners, pieced and Stamp-

ed Tinware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc.,

GOING CHEAP FOR CASH!

WRIGHT & WRIGHT,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 8th Street.

New Goods for the Fall, 1883

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Cloth-

ing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and

Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy

competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER

at bottom prices.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street, Brandon.

The Globe tries to make a point against the N.P. because the Speight Co., of Markham, Ont., have dismissed some of its employees and shortened the working hours. Well, if that be the case with American manufacturers, for the most part, an ounce of judgment should convince the organ, if there was no N. P., to prevent the wholesale import of these goods, matters would be still worse with the same operatives.

A Brandon correspondent of the Globe denounces the "monopoly" because, as he says, a farmer somewhere in the Northwest has been forced to sell his oats at 8 cents per bushel. We remember the time when farmers in Ontario had to haul cornwood eight miles, and sell it at \$1.00 per cord, and no C.P.R. stood in the way of higher prices either. The farmers of this country will yet learn it will never pay to raise oats for export, no matter how many railways they have, and when a larger crop is produced than the home demands require, prices must rule low.

We believe Manitoba is entitled to its Crown Lands, but for the life of us we cannot see what benefit they would be to the country, if there is anything in the legal lore of the Grit press of the Province. They all along contend the Federal Government should sell no more of these lands to speculators or others, but that they should give them away free of charge to actual settlers. As the case stands now they cost the Federal Government considerable for surveys, administration, immigration, etc., and if the Local Government had them they would have to bear all these expenses themselves and if they subsequently gave them away free to bona fide settlers, as the Grits advise the Dominion Government to do, the lands would be a bill of expense instead of a source of profit. It again the Grit prints were to reverse their tactics in case the lands fell into the hands of the Local Government, and advise the latter to sell them, they could not prevent a "landed aristocracy" after all. The Government might refuse to sell more than half a section to any one, but there could be no law framed to prevent one man or a company from purchasing from these small owners and thus become the much abused land shark in the long run. Land, like capital, gravitates into the hands of a few, and there can be no law transference on earth possessing a title of property that can, to any appreciable extent, prevent it.

As the true relation between the province and the public lands is not fully understood by many, we briefly give the facts concerning them as follows: In the reign of King Charles the Hudson Bay Co. received a royal grant of the territory for seven years, for trading purposes. During that time Parliament refused, as it has ever since refused, to ratify that grant, consequently that company never had any claim on the land beyond what a disputed possession gave them. However, the Government consented to give them \$1,500,000 and 2,400,000 acres of land in the fertile belt, to extinguish whatever claim they had. When money was paid, the company transferred their claim to the Northwest not to the Dominion Parliament, but to the Imperial Parliament, and the latter handed it over to the Dominion Government. The latter next created a section of it into the Province of Manitoba, retaining the land minus what the Hudson's Bay Co. retained, the lands held by residents and 1,400,000 they gave to the half-breeds to fully extinguish the Indian title to the entire territory. It is a nice point to understand how the Federal Government could give out lines to a province containing a provincial autonomy throughout, and

abstracting the unallotted lands as their own private property, and the more especially as the B. N. A. Act, in speaking of Provinces yet to be created, that is after the date of Confederation, were to have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the provinces entering at Confederation with a few exceptions, of which the question of lands was not one. It is quite clear that an appeal to the Privy Council would lead to a conference between the Home and the Federal Governments which would decide that Manitoba was entitled to all the land within its confines at the time of Confederation, or remuneration for the same, less the cost of administration, to this time. The Farmers' Convention should take this matter in hands but it would hardly be wise for them to send their favorites Messrs. Martin and Bailey to England.

The masco the Grit wire pullers have succeeded in creating for their own amusement is receiving the criticism it properly deserves. Here is the opinion of the Winnipeg "Commercial," a print that cannot be accused of political bearings:

While the resolutions of the Farmers' Convention dealt with several real grievances, a casual onlooker could not but acknowledge that some had the appearance of grasping at straws. As in all other such gatherings the political wire-pulling element had too much sway in the conference, and probably the worst blunder made was the selection of delegates to lay before the Ottawa Government the grievances complained of three of the most pronounced politicians connected with the movement and three men who must be considered anything but farming representatives. * * *

The political trickster may have destroyed some of its usefulness, but after all it has completed a union that must in time make itself felt for the benefit of the Northwest.

This is just what we have stated before. The Province has grievances, and those that the Dominion Government will find it to their interest to redress, to say nothing of the incalculable advantages towards the growth of this country their removal will afford; but the Grit head and tail of the gathering in Winnipeg has gone the wrong way to work. At a meeting in this City, some days before the Winnipeg Convention met, the writer of this article advocated the propriety of keeping the hands of all parties acknowledged to be leading politicians, out of the pie, and his statements met with general endorsement. But at the convention, the advancement of Grit interests was considered of too much importance to allow the Province's interests to triumph, and a natural fizzle must be the result. The impropriety, nay, the utter absurdity of the selection of delegates to Ottawa, bears with a degree of force upon even the Grit prints of the Province, and the only plea that some of them are able to advance for partisan selection, is the Government has no right to enquire of "farmers plenipotentiaries" what their political opinions are. Very true, but the Government has every right to ask these gentlemen practical questions, such as "How long have you been a resident of Manitoba?" "What is your experience in farming?" &c., &c., and when they are met with the answers the delegates must give, their only conclusion must be that there is no sincerity in the petitioners, and that the whole movement is an uprising for political purposes.

Two of the delegates, at least, are of such importance in their own estimation, that they will be unable to limit their observations in an audience with the Government to the real grievances of the Province, even if they had a practical knowledge of what those grievances are, they will have to foist the Manitoba Grit budget upon the attention of the ministers. In this way they will show a knowledge (?) of everything but the real subjects of their mission. We can well imagine the results of an interview between Mr. Martin and the Hon. Mr. Bowell, after the

drubbing the former received at the hands of the latter in Portage-la-Prairie a few weeks before the last Commons elections, as his modesty grows with his age and experience.

Once in a life time, and when driven into a corner, you will get a Grit print to tell the truth about the powers of a government to which it is politically opposed. The Brandon Sun on Friday last came as near playing ducks and drakes with a truce of the Grits, as its nature would permit. The admission is the unexacted quotation intended as a reply to the Local Government, "In their reply to the "Farmers' Committee," touching the powers of the Local Legislature in the chartering of railways:

No one ever asked Mr. Norquay to charter railways to connect with the American system. Every one knows that the Legislature has nothing to do with matters outside of this province.

If, then, there is no connection to be made with the American system, we are anxious to know how the monopoly can be destroyed by the construction of local lines? Will the San have the kindness to answer this plain question? The plain facts are these: If the iron of a Manitoba line actually touched the iron of an American road, a train *could not cross the boundary without a Dominion charter!* We want our readers to remember this simple fact. There is not an instance on record in which a provincial Government gives railway connection with an American road—the ratification of the crossing by the Federal Government is absolutely necessary in every case. We want the members of the farmers' convention to remember this also.

And we want them to remember a little more and they will then fully understand the true position of affairs. Here is the wording of the contract with the Syndicate: "For twenty years from the date hereof no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the C.P.R. from any point at or near the C.P.R., except such line shall run south-west, or to the westward of south-west; nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49, the boundary line." And in the establishment of any new province in the N.W. Territories, provision shall be made for continuing such prohibition after such establishment, until the expiration of "the said period." The second clause of the paragraph induces some authorities to believe that the prohibition does not apply to the Province of Manitoba, which had a separate government at the time the contract was made, else there would have been no necessity for dealing with provinces yet to be created.

However, while authorities may differ on that point, there is no difference between those competent to speak on the questions to the exclusive power of the Federal Parliament, to legislate as to boundary crossings, and the first clause above shows conclusively that not only the Government but also the Parliament is debarr'd from exercising the charter power where it is acknowledged they alone have the right to charter. We think this is clear enough even for the keenest first eaters at the "Farmers' Convention."

In this article we do not intend to consider the advantages of connection with the American railways, suffice it to say that when the C.P.R. is completed back of Lake Superior, even during the winter, and with the line built as it is to the Lake, in the summer, the home road ought to be in a position to compete with any line that might touch this country through American territory.

If, however, it is felt that American connection is desirable, there is in the face of the terms quoted above but one way to secure it—to get the consent of the Syndicate to an alteration of their contract, and to get the

"Dominion Parliament" to consent to pay them for the relinquishment of their monopoly. A sensible reader will at once see the Government without the consent of both the Syndicate and a majority of the House of Commons are as helpless as the new-born babe. The Government can do nothing, and we fear it is a useless task for the people of Manitoba to expect a majority of the House of Commons can be induced to pay the Syndicate what they might ask for a change of the terms of their contract.

An appeal to the Privy Council might possibly decide that Manitoba has the right to charter lines to the boundary without Dominion interference, but it would just as certainly prove that the Dominion Parliament alone has the power to cross the line, and that would leave the monopoly clause of the contract unaffected.

Under the circumstances, to properly develop the resources of this country, there is but one course open, and that is the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. As Manitoba does not touch the Hudson Bay, the local Government, as matters stand, is as powerless to charter the Bay as it is to connect with the American system; and the Federal Parliament would not be likely to undertake this as it would excite too much opposition from members interested in the wholesale trade of this country. If that road was once built, our goods would come in from England direct, and the trade of Manitoba would be forever lost to the eastern provinces. This fact would arouse the opposition of a large section of the Parliament, to the opening of such a highway.

It appears, then, in the face of all the facts, the only course left is for Manitoba to extend its boundaries to the Bay and undertake the construction, or at least the chartering of it, as a provincial line, and this suggests the necessity of an appeal to the Privy Council in any event if the Federal Parliament will not give the Province its Crown Lands, as it has, beyond the pledging of the faith of municipalities as a guarantee on the interest on bonds, no means to encourage the construction of such an undertaking. We deal with the matter thus plainly, as we do not desire to have our readers deceived by any other theories that may be advanced by interested parties.

For the week ending December 22, 1883
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....	30.457
Lowest.....	29.681
Mean.....	

TEMPERATURE.	
Highest.....	42.2
Lowest..... (below zero)	40.2
Mean..... do.	18.8
PHENOMENA.	
One solar halo.	

Barometric pressure has been considerably above the usual, and an enormous decrease of the in an temperature has taken place, the minimum being 4.2 below zero.

W. G. KNIGHT.

A boy rushed into the Police Central office, Newark, N. J., one night last week, and asked where he could find a doctor. "I have just shot a man," he exclaimed, in a voice so full of

of excitement that it was only after he had calmed down a little that he could make the officers believe that he had actually killed a man, and that that man was his brother. A policeman went to the house, No. 176 William Street and there he found

The brother lying dead on the floor, with a bullet wound through his heart. The murderer is John Schneider, aged 16, and the brother's name was Gustave. He was 20 years old. The boys had been carrying on a bantering conversation in Hungarian in their kitchen, when Gustave became enraged and called his brother a bad name, rushed into a bed room adjoining, and raised his hand to strike him. Before he could strike the blow the younger had raised a 32 caliber revolver which he had in his hand and fired, with the muzzle of the pistol almost against his brother's breast. Gustave reeled and fell back upon the bed, and John ran out of the room flourishing the pistol in his hand.

A Guide for Producers and Consumers

During the past week wheat has been coming in freely. The quality is good and buyers are paying 80 cents, and farmers are satisfied. Good oats are plentiful at 25 to 30 cents. Hay has not yet commenced to come in. The demand for flour is being supplied by the local mills. No new flour has been imported yet.

Oats per bushel.....	13 to 17
Wheat, No. 1, per bushel.....	67
" No. 2, " 	40 to 50
Barley.....	22 to 36
Flax.....	80

PLANT.		
Frairie Rose.....	\$3	00 to \$2 60
Amber Rose.....	2	75 to 0 00
Catharine's strong Baked.....	3	60 to 3 25
McMillan's do do.....	3	60 to 0 00
McMillan per barrel.....	7	50 to 8 00
do per lb.....		05 to 00
Carroll per lb.....		06 to 00

Beef, live weight, per 100 lbs.....	5 00
Beef, farmers', per sale.....	08 to 10
Pork, farmers', per 100 lbs dressed.....	8
Mutton, live weight.....	00 to 07
Mutton, per 100 lbs, dressed..	12
Lamb, fresh.....	50 to 75

Beef, fresh	50 to 55	cents
Butter	12 to 15	"
Eggs	12 to 15	"
Hot steak, per lb.	18	"
Hot, 6 cent	12 to 15	"
Hot, boiling	10 to 12	"
Vent, roast	20	"
Vent, chop	20	"
Veal, roast, per lb.	16 to 18	"
Pork, steak	20	"
Meat, roast, per lb.	20	"
Mutton leg	20 to 25	"
Mutton chop	20	"
Lamb chop	20	"
Spring lamb, per lb.	20	"
Chicken	25	"
Roast	14 to 15	"
Leg	16	"
Leg, per pair	3 to 4	"
Sturgeon	20 to 25	"
Belgian sausage	15 to 20	"
Sticks	05	"
Liver	05	"
Kidney	20	"
Head slice	12 to 15	"
Heart	20	"
Tongue	30	"
Chopped meat	20	"
Chicken	25 to 35	"
Chicken, spring, per pair	75	"
Ducks, per pair	none	"
Water fow, per lb.	16	"
Pheasant	30	"
Quail	1 50	"
Partridge, per doz.	none	"
Game chicken, per pair	35 to 50	"
Wild Ducks, per pair	35 to 50	"

Cattle, rough, per cwt.....	4 50 to 5 00
Working oxen.....	100 to 150
Hogs.....	50 00 to 60 00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
Butter, tub, per lb.	25c to 30c
Butter, roll, "	25c 35c
Cheese, per doz.	35c 40c
Ice-cream, per doz.	20c

potatoes, per bush.....	35c to 40s
potatoes, per leaf.....	5c 16c
onions, per bush.....	2 50 3 00
carrots, per bush.....	1 00
cumbers, per bush.....	30 to 40
peas.....	1 00

FUEL.		
Coal, hard.....		16 00
Coal, soft.....		10 00
Feed, poplar, green.....	\$7.90 to	\$7.50
Feed, poplar, dry.....	7.50	8 00
Feed, poplar, cut.....	9.60	9 00

Timothy.....	\$10.00 to 12.00
Prairie	6.00 7.00

apples, per barrel.....	\$3 00	to 2 00
apples, per lb.....		10 to 12½
bananas, per box.....	11.00	
bananas, per doz.....	50	

anges, per doz.	1 00	
ains, per lb.	15	25
ains, per box.	3 50	3 75
urrents		12 1/2
gar, granulated, per lb.		10 1/2
gar, light brown.		11

gar.....	19
FINISHING LUMBER.	
	Per 1000 ft.
finishing boards, No. 1.....	240 00
" " No 2.....	35 00
" plank, No 1-1½, 1½, 2 in.	60 00
" " No 2-1½, 1½, 2 in.	50 00

Netting 2x6, 12, 14, 16 ft.....	28 00
" 18 and 20 ft.....	30 00
ist, 2x6 to 2x12, 12, 14, 16 ft....	28 00
" " 18 and 20 ft.....	30 00
" " 22 and 24 ft.....	35 00
BOARDS—SOLAR OR DRESSED.	

"	Stock 10 and 12 in.	35 00
FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING.		
No. 1	Scoring, 6 inch.	35 00
No. 2	" "	28 00

1	inch bevel siding	28 00
1	double beaded ceiling, 6 inch	35 00
2	" " "	30 00
1	double beaded ceiling, 6 inch	24 00
1	" " "	00 00

inglen X per 1,000.....	4 80
extra No. 1, do.....	3 50
No. 1, do.....	3 40
LATE.	
per 1,000.....	5 00

lev, p r lb	0 00 0 35
rep-kim	190
ab-niss	0 10 0 25

CANAL SCHEMES.

The Various Projects for Uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Since the earliest days of ocean navigation the great problem of commerce has been, how to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Indian oceans by the shortest route, and in the least time. It was in order to get to India without passing through the Mediterranean sea that Columbus set out on his voyage and resulted in the discovery of this route.

The motive behind all the early voyages to the Arctic regions was to find a north-west passage between the Atlantic and Pacific, and thus to avoid the long and tedious passage around Cape Horn. The great enterprise of the St. Lawrence was carried through for the benefit of commerce, to save the time, expense and danger of doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

The idea of a passage through the United States of America was conceived for a similar purpose. The advantages of such a canal anywhere between the Mexican sea and the point where the connecting isthmus branches into the Continent of North America, are evident to anybody who glances at a map of the world. The saving of distance to be traversed by a vessel sailing from Europe, or from any one of the Eastern ports, bound for any port on the Pacific coast, is measured by thousands of miles.

The Government of the United States has not been backward in considering this matter and in making the necessary explorations. Numerous expeditions have been sent out, and various routes have been at one time or another proposed, but none of them have been practically feasible. We will mention some of them, and our readers can see where they are by the aid of a map.

Beginning with the northernmost, two routes have been surveyed across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, southward from the Gulf of Campeche, through two passes in the mountains. As these have never been any question that they were too long and expensive to be constructed, they need not be described.

Next, a route from the Bay of Amoy, southwest through the Isthmus of Panama, has been surveyed. This has likewise been also impracticable, although at one time it was a favorite scheme.

Then comes the Nicaragua route, which is one of the two most prominently discussed, and likely to be constructed. It leaves the Caribbean sea at the mouth of the river San Juan, or Nicaragua, passes up that river to Lake Nicaragua, traverses the lake, and passes thence by an artificial canal to Salinas bay.

The next one worth noticing is the canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Levee Company is proposing to construct, very nearly by the site of the Panama railroad. This is the shortest of all, and its projectors believe it to be the best of all.

There is one more, which would have been the second choice of M. De Lesseps. It is through the Isthmus of Darien. It passes up the magnificent River Atrato, and also up its branch, the Napipi, to the head of navigation, and thence by a short canal, with a tunnel six miles long, and a few locks, it enters the Pacific at Copias bay.

There are various opinions about these several projects, all of which, except the Nicaragua and the Panama line, are now abandoned. The promoters of the Panama canal object to the Nicaragua scheme that the line is too long, and to the locks that will be necessary on both sides of the lake. They also point to the fact that there is no good harbor at either end of the line, making the construction of an artificial harbor necessary.

On the other hand, the advocates of the Nicaragua route object that the Panama line will be vastly more costly, and that it runs through a deadly climate, rendering it certain that the work can only be done at an enormous sacrifice of life, and that the passage through it will be a constant peril to the crews and passengers of vessels taking that route.

They say, also, that while the Nicaragua line is longer, the time to be occupied in making the passage will be more than offset by the greater saving of distance made by vessels choosing it.

That is, while a steamship from Liverpool or New York can reach either Aspinwall or Greytown in about the same time, it will be 1,000 miles or more nearer to California if it enters the Pacific ocean at Salinas bay than if it emerges at Panama.

PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.

"You can't add different things together," said an Austin school teacher. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep or two cows."

A little boy, the son of an Austin-avenue milkman, held up his hand and said:

"That may do with sheep and cows, but, if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried."—Texas Symp.

HORATIO SARMOCH says it is a source of pleasure to him to watch the gradual development of agriculture. Nothing pleases him more than the diffusion of intelligence among the farming classes, and it is his hope that ere long the producers of grain and cotton will adopt a system of trading directly with the exporters or home consumers of New York. He thinks the establishment of local Boards of Trade in every small town or grain-raising neighborhood will prove of incalculable value.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

We have removed to our magnificent New Store, in the

MASONIC BLOCK

And show an immense stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

\$5 000 WORTH

—OF—

Blankets, Underclothing, Caps, Furs & Woolens.

At far less than regular prices, being the PICK of the QUIGLEY STOCK.

of our Mammoth Stock

FRASER BROS.,

MASONIC BLOCK,

BRANDON.

BRANDON.

FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG.

Lowest Prices in the Northwest

TERMS CASH.

JOHN W. RIGBY & CO.,

CORNER

ROSSER AVENUE and 8th STREET.

Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Mattresses, Springs of all kinds, Cupboards, Cradles, &c., &c. Parlor and Bedroom Sets in great variety, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., always in Stock.

GENUINE VALUE

GUARANTEED IN ALL GOODS SOLD.

COME AND SEE US.

FURNITURE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW

INTEND TO CLEAR OUT

All Winter Goods in Two Weeks IF POSSIBLE.

Robes, Fur Coats, Astrican Jackets, and all Ladies' and Gents' Winter Goods will be sold regardless of cost.

50 OVERCOATS,

at about 60 cents on the \$.

Girls', Boys', Ladies' and Gents' Caps, at any price you like. All other Goods sold very low.

COME AND SECURE YOUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Respectfully yours,

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his new universally known Pain-Expeller, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own condition. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is constantly a

A HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Coughs, or Stomachic or Colic, or any of the various ailments of the stomach and bowels. Complaints, Tooth Aches, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism, Pain, Swelling, &c., or, in any of the above

25¢ BOTTLES OF IMITATIONS.

XMAS GREETING.

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For the east - 1:45 p.m.

For the west - 2:45 p.m.

For the east - 3:45 p.m.

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The Return of the Princess

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

CHAPTER XI. CONTINUED.

Here and there, upon the walls, are panels of old gold studded with turquoise, and superb brackets supporting the rarest specimens of ancient pottery. Extending around the entire room is a large divan of Persian silk; and the floor is strewn with piles of soft cushions. There is nothing modern here. The very word Europe makes my sister's eyes flash angrily. No foreigner has ever crossed her threshold; no infidel has ever gazed upon her face. Although I had so favored to profit by the information Saïda had given me, this establishment was so unlike Chimilah that I was a trifle disconcerted. Sitting a little apart, each surrounded by her own little court, were the other wives. They also rose on my entrance. My young step-mother presented them to me. Fatma-Husum, Khodiyah-Husum, Asso-Husum—the last of very noble birth and scarcely twelve years of age. At a single glance I recognized the superiority of our recluses at Chimilah. They are grown-up children; these have no life, no animation. The atmosphere that surrounds them seems to have lifted them into a stalling leuancy. Have they a soul? a thought? They stared me out of countenance with their great, solemn, indomitable eyes; then, their curiosity appeased, they returned to their dreams, where, without paying any further attention to me, they relapsed into their former dolce far niente. A superbly beautiful creature, covered with jewels, entered shortly after, followed by a crowd of slaves. Saïda whispered that this was the favorite of the moment, and I had defied it by the air of sovereign indifference with which she received the obsequious attentions of those around her. She approached me, examined me as if I had been a curiosity, asked me a few nervous questions, then, raising her fingers to her lips with a gracious smile she passed on to rest herself upon the cushions prepared for her, with great impressment by the eunuchs. Hosnah accused me from my wonder by introducing me to several visitors of distinction, who seemed to have been invited in my honor. While they overpowered me with compliments and courtesies my attention was absorbed in the strange story presented by this extraordinary household. These rival wives, each possessing the same title and the same rights, tortured undoubtably by the same terrible jealousies, and compelled to submit to this favorite since who has been lifted high above them by the whim of the master, excited at the same time, my pity and my disgust. My sister Hosnah, enthroned in the midst of all this, seemed to regard it as the most natural thing in the world.

Custom decrees that coffee and pines should be offered to visitors. I do not know whether my sister had intended to flatter me, or whether this was the usual order of ceremony observed in the establishment, but I had no choice but to accept, and I accepted a cup. At least thirty slaves, eunuchs, boys and all, and all remarkable for their beauty, entered the room, two by two. The smaller ones bearing the cups, the eunuchs, the tall slaves followed, laden with plates, pipes and baghichas, and two Serranotes, their long blonde heads touching the floor brought up the rear, bearing the superb golden coffee-urns. Diamonds sparkled everywhere. Thanks for the instructions I had previously received from Saïda, I was able to acquit myself creditably. I accepted a pipe, replied to my sister in Arabic, and while sipping my coffee half buried in the luxurious cushions of the divan, I managed to draw a few whiffs through my gem-studded shishaque, as a hour passed in this way. At last the visitors withdrew, and my sister and I were left alone in our corner.

"Miriam, has our father spoken to you of his great project?" she inquired, suddenly.

"What project?" I asked, determined to be discreet.

"Your marriage."

"He has mentioned the subject, but it is still a secret, I suppose," was my response.

She smiled faintly.

Not to me, she remarked, "for I was the originator of the project which will confer so much happiness upon all of us."

Why I cannot explain, but these few words turned terror to my heart.

"Then you know the person for whom my father destined me?" I inquired, more deeply agitated than I was willing to appear.

"Certainly I know Mohammed; he is my husband's brother," she replied.

This unexpected revelation fell upon me like a thunder-bolt. Her husband's brother! I saw before me, as in a terrible dream, the same frightful life now beneath my eyes, with the same mutilations, horrors, and immunities—this strange promiscuousness of slaves and wives, his degrading slavery from which not even my rank of princess could save me. Was this the fate that was in store for me?

I returned to Chimilah half crazed with horror and loathing.

My father had scarcely entered the room the next morning before I exclaimed:

"It is not possible? Hosnah is mistaken. Tell me that it is not true!"

"What is not true? Explain."

"It is not her brother-in-law, Mohammed, whom you wish me to marry?"

"Hosnah is a miserable tattler," he cried, laughing heartily; "but since she has spoken, there is evidently nothing more to conceal. But why do you appear so horrified? You have never seen him; you do not know him."

"Do I need to know him? To have seen a household like his brother's, is not that enough to make one recoil with horror from the thought of such a home as his will be?"

"Do not distress yourself about that," replied my father, tranquilly. "Mohammed has no harem, and if he marries you, he will never take another wife."

Though this assurance appeared my liveliest terrors, I was not satisfied.

"But if I should not love him, father?"

"Have no fears," he responded, with a smile.

"Have I not promised that you shall know your husband before you shall marry him? I will say even more than that my dear child. There shall be no compulsion. If Mohammed does not please you—well—you shall not marry Mohammed. Are you content?"

What reply could I make to this tender and reasonable language? He then proceeded to speak of the hopes he had founded upon this splendid alliance—one of the most desirable in all Egypt—and of the happiness that might reasonably be expected to result from it. Mohammed is thirty; he was educated in Europe, he is civilized, which means that he does not resemble his brother in the least. A man of generally conceded talent, and the friend of the Khedive, he holds one of the highest official offices in our court, where his political genius has gained him the position of grand vizier. My father does not conceal the fact that this marriage would greatly advance his ambitious projects; and he enlarges upon the advantages of rank and fortune that would accrue to me. There can be no doubt that he is doing his best to arouse my ambition. Thus the matter stands.

XII.

I have discovered that my intended marriage is no longer a secret. Everyone knows it, from Zienab down to Saïda, who is continually congratulating me upon the brilliant future that opens before me. I find the entire household engaged in a concerted action to assure the victory of Mohammed. Bell herself, is a party in it, and has fallen into the habit of gloating over the splendors that await me.

Someday after the conversation alluded to in my last letter, my father came one morning to warn me that he should expect me to meet him that afternoon in a pavilion near the diamlak. On hearing this extraordinary news, I knew the ordeal was at hand.

"I have some one to present to you," he added, with a malicious smile.

The intelligence threw the entire household into confusion.

Although inflexible custom required me to appear before the visitor closely veiled, Nazly insisted upon arraying me in my most costly apparel, while Saïda would dress my hair with her own hands, and arrange my barks (the piece of linen that covers the face below the eyes, you know) and the folds of the habamah that conceal the hair and forehead. In spite of their jesting, I was greatly agitated. I experienced an unconquerable perturbation, which was only augmented by these preparations. A thousand fancies jostled one another in my brain; now the recollection of Hosnah's harem made me shudder; now the remembrances of my father's promises restored my confidence.

I was ready. Saïda watched me as I departed, almost as excited as if it were her own fate that was about to be decided. Bell, alone, securely hidden under her veil, was to accompany me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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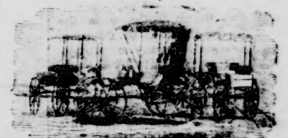
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